

MANEVICH, V.I., kand.med.nauk; STEPANOVA, T.V., kand.med.nauk

Surgical tactics in spontaneous pneumothorax of nontuberculous etiology. Khirurgia no.10:113-117 1964.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. 2-ya kafedra klinicheskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. B.K.Osipov)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na baze
Moskovskoy gorskoy klinicheskoy bol'ницы №.50 (glavnyy vrach
N.P.Brusova).

ACC NR: AP6036892 (W) SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/011/0007/0008

AUTHOR: Stepanova, T. V.; Ganago, L. I.

ORG: Volgograd Polytechnic Institute (Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Chemical nickelizing of ion powders

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1966, 7-8

TOPIC TAGS: nickelizing, chemical nickelizing, iron powder, electrolyte, nickel plating

ABSTRACT: A new method is proposed for chemical nickelizing of iron powder based on the reduction of nickel ions with hypophosphite from an aqueous solution. Both the electrolyte and the method were found to yield nickel coatings of good quality. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 1 / 1

CHLYANOV, V.

Crop spraying must be timely. Zashch. rast. et vrad. i bol. 10
no. 5:48 '65. (MRA 18:6)

1. Starshiy agr. im Kanashevskogo punkta signalizatsii prognozov,
Chevashskaya ASRR.

СТАНОВА, Т. А.

USSR/Electricity - Power Electric Superheaters, Steam

Jan 50

"Method of Increasing the Reliability of Steam Superheaters," Ye. G. Gershteyn,
A. I. Kryukov, V. A. Stepanova, 4 pp

"Elek Stants" No 1

Describes boiler reconstruction during 1938-39 campaign to reduce accidents by switching from 2- to 4-path superheaters. Shows advantages of increasing number of paths both for positive effects and steam pressure drop. Discusses other desirable features. Cites figures for past 10 years' boiler operation of this superheater showing reduction of average pipe breakage to one break per 3½ years.

PA 16119

KONTOROVICH, L.M.; LOGANSEN, A.V.; LEVCHENKO, G.T.; SEMINA, G.N.; BOBROVA,
V.P.; STEPANOVA, V.A.

Chromatographic analysis of acetylenic hydrocarbons. Zav.lab.
28 no.2:146-148 '62. (MIR 15:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo
sinteza.

(Hydrocarbons) (Chromatographic analysis)

SAMSONOVA, A.N.; RISINA, N.G.; STUPANOVA, V.A.

- Role of the thermal processing of raw materials in the production of fruit, berry, and vegetable juices with pulp. Trudy VNIKOP no. 11:3-7 '62. (MIR 17:9)

ALIMOVA, Ye.K.; ASTVATSATUR'YAN, A.T.; ENDAKOVA, E.A.; STEFANOVA, V.A.

Quantitative photometric microdetermination of saturated high molecular weight fatty acids following separation by the chromatographic method. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.6:769-772 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Vladivostok Medical Institute.
(Acids,Fatty) (Photometry) (Paper chromatography)

STEPANOVA, V.A.

Characteristics and forecasting of ice conditions on the Onega
Lake. Trudy GGI no.80:66-125 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

FROLOV, A.F.; STEPANOVA, V.A.

Calculation of the ratio of solvents in the countercurrent extraction. Khim. i khim. tekhn. 1:347-354 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

Устинова, В. С.

Bashkirov, A. N., Stepanova, V. S., and Sukhotinskaya, T. I. - "A selective method of processing primary tars", (Report 1), Trudy Mosk. in-ta tonkoy khim. tekhnologii im. Lomonosova, Issue 2, 1949, p. 43-58, - Bibliog: 6 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 8, 1949).

Site. pa.nova, V. B.

1294. Photocolorimetric method of determination of diphenylguanidine in raw rubber mixes and vulcanizates. V. N. STEPANOVA. "Trudy Nauchno Izdat. Inst. Korm. Prom.", Sh. 2, 1953, p. 109-3.
This method is based on the colour reaction of diphenylguanidine with cobalt oleate in a benzene medium. The diphenylguanidine is extracted by hot alcohol, the extract is treated with diethyl ether and hydrochloric acid; the acid extracts are made alkaline and treated with benzene. To the benzene solution there is added a benzene solution of cobalt oleate. The assessment is carried out from a calibration curve or from an experimental formula. The method is more accurate than the gravimetric or volumetric methods. There are 3 references.

1 PM
2/17/84

PM

Stepanova, V. B.

✓1299. Photocolorimetric method of determination of thiuram (disulphides) in rubber (raw rubber mixes and vulcanisates). V. B. STEPANOVA. "Trudy Nauchno-Issled. Inst. Rezin. Prom.", Sh. 2, 1955, p. 104-9. This method is based on the colour reaction of thiuram (disulphide) with cobalt chloride in a 7:3 alcohol-benzene medium. The thiuram is extracted with hot alcohol, the solution mixed with benzene, the cobalt chloride solution is added, the whole being treated with water, the alcohol-benzene mix added and colorimetry applied. In another method the polymer is precipitated from the benzene solution by alcohol, while the thiuram remains in the solution to which there is added an alcohol solution of cobalt chloride. The result is assessed from a calibration curve or from an experimental formula. In vulcanised thiuram is frequently converted into zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate, which also forms a coloured complex; this is determined by calcination of the acetone extract followed by determination of zinc in the ash. By the photocolorimetric method thiuram may be determined simultaneously in a number of specimens.

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2/1/74
MAB

SOV/81-59-9-33455

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 9, p 563 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Stepanova, V.B.

TITLE: The Photocolorimetric Determination of Altax and Captax in Raw
Rubber Mixtures

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. in-ta rezin, prom-sti, 1956, Nr 3, pp 136 - 143

ABSTRACT: For determining Captax (I), it is extracted from the rubber mixture by acetone, transferred to a benzene solution and, after formation of a complex compound with Co oleate, it is analyzed colorimetrically with a red light filter. In the determination of Altax (II) it is reduced to I by the action of equal volumes of a 10%-solution of ammonia and a 10%-solution of Na₂SO₃ on the acetone extract which has been evaporated until dry. It is analyzed colorimetrically in the same way as I. The duration of determination of I is 6 hours, and of II 8 hours. The presence of neozon (phenyl-beta-naphthylamine) does not prevent the determination.

G. Shcherbachev

Card 1/1

KONOLOVA, Ye.G.; STEPANOVA, V.D.

Progress in carrying out the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. "On measures for the further improvement of medical attendance and health protection for the population of the U.S.S.R." in Kuybyshev Province.

Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.8:38-39 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(KUYBYSHEV PROVINCE--PUBLIC HEALTH)

STEPANOV, V.G.

AUTHORS: Murav'eva, A.S. and Stepanova, V.G. (Moscow). 24-7-25/28

TITLE: Approximate method of calculation of the harmonics of the current in three-winding transformers of rectifier (inverter) installations of d.c. power transmission.
(Priblizhennyj metod rascheta garmonik toka v trekhobmotochnykh transformatorakh preobrazovatel'nykh ustavok peredachi energii postoyannym tokom).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk"
(Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section),
1957, No.7, pp.152-155 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In harmonic analysis of the current in the windings of a multi-winding transformer operating in conjunction with rectifiers or invertors for d.c. power transmission, it is convenient to consider the combination of the d.c. line of the convertors as generators of current harmonics of infinite power. Applying this method it is possible to compile single-phase equivalent circuits for calculation of the distribution of current harmonics along the windings of the feeding transformer and also in the a.c. system. The error obtained in determining the amplitudes and the phases of the current harmonics depends on the degree of approximation of the real shape of the current curve in

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Approximate method of calculation of the harmonics of the current in three-winding transformers of rectifier (inverter) installations of d.c. power transmission.(Cont.)

24-7-25/28
the secondary winding to that of a trapezoid. An harmonic analysis of the current flowing in the transformer windings and in the receiving network becomes complicated if the rectifier is fed from a three-winding transformer in the tertiary winding of which static condensers or synchronous compensators are connected. A circuit of this type is shown in Fig.2; if there are condensers in the tertiary winding the shape of the current curve in the secondary and tertiary windings and in the a.c. system can be sharply distorted by the current harmonics due to resonance (see oscillogram Fig.3, p.153). However, even in the case of appreciable distortion of the current in the primary and tertiary windings, the presence in the line of valves and chokes of "infinitely high" inductance ensures that in the secondary winding the current wave maintains a practically trapezoidal shape and the influence of the tertiary load will manifest itself solely on the duration of the commutation of the current in the secondary winding. It can be seen from the equivalent circuit of one phase of the rectifier system that several types of resonance phenomena

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Approximate method of calculation of the harmonics of the current in three-winding transformers of rectifier (invertor) installations of d.c. power transmission. (Cont.)

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may occur at the frequencies of the current harmonics. The authors investigate: the current resonance in a circuit formed by the circuit branches of the primary and the tertiary winding of the transformer in the case of the natural frequency of this circuit being equal to the frequency of the k-th harmonic of the rectifier current; the resonance in the circuit branch of the tertiary winding in the case of the natural frequency of this circuit branch being equal to the k-th harmonic of the rectifier current; the resonance in the circuit formed by the reactance of the condenser and the synchronous compensator in the case of the natural frequency of this circuit equalling the frequency of the k-th harmonic of the rectifier current. As an example, Fig.6 shows the basic circuit and the equivalent circuit for the k-th current harmonic of a twin-bridge rectifier in the case of parallel connection of the tertiary windings of the

3/3 2 references, both of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1957.

AVAILABLE:

STEPANOVA, V.G.; MURAV'YEVA, A.S.

Use of an inverter with a parallel-series connection of condensers
for power takeoff. Elektroenergetika no.2:26-32 '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Electric power distribution)

GAL'PERIN, D.I. (Perm'); MOSHEV, V.V. (Perm'); STEPANOVA, V.G. (Perm')

Thermal and mechanical properties of plasticized ethyl cellulose.
Koll. zhur. 23 no.1;8-11 Ja.-F '61. (MIRA 17;2)

MOLOKANOV, K.P.; MOROZOV, A.L.; RASHEVSKAYA, A.M.; KRAPUKHINA, Ye.P.;
ORLOVA, A.A.; STEPANOVA, V.I.; SHALYA, N.G.

Clinical, diagnostic, and therapeutic aspects of berylliosis.
Sov.med. 25 no.4:22-30 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Is Institutu gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (dir. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR A.A.Letavet) AMN SSSR.
(BERYLLIUM—TOXICOLOGY)

SISTEMA SV.

DROGICHINA, E.A., BYALKO, N.K., GEL'FON, I.A., IVANOV, N.I., KAZAKEVICH, M.A.
LINEVICH, T.B., OSIVOVA, V.G., STEPANOVA, V.IV. RYZHKOVA, M.N.
SOLOV'YEVA, Ye.A., TSENTEROVA, L.G. (Moskva)

Clinical aspects of initial stages of chronic radiation sickness.
Gig.truda i prof.zab. 2 no.2:3-7 Mr-Ap'58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

DUBLITSKIY, N.N. STEPANOVA, V.I.

[Tourist routes across Kazakhstan] Turistskie marshruty
po Kazakhstanu. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos.izd-vo, 1963.
201 p. (MIRA 18:4)

RABINOVICH, R.I. Prinimali uchastiye: ALEGLAN, L.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; BARABANOVA, N.N.; BOSENKO, K.S.; VINNIK, V.V.; GRIGORCHUK, Ye.V.; GUMEROV, A.Kh.; DOBROCHASOV, D.F.; ZAMURAYEV, I.V.; ZAITSEVA, A.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KOL'TSOV, N.A.; LEVITIN, Kh.Z., kand. biol. nauk; LISITSKIY, B.Ya.; MATYASH, G.P.; MENTOV, A.V.; RABINOVICH, R.I.; SAL'NIKOV, V.V.; SVIATCHNIKOV, I.V.; SIMONOV, P.K.; SMIRNOV, V.V.; SMIRNOV, L.P.; SMIRNOVA, V.I.; STEPANOVA, V.I.; TARASOV, A.A.; FILATOVICH, V.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; FEDOROV, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; TSAPLIN, M.F.; KHROMOV, L.V.; DAVYDOVA, I., red.; PAL'MINA, N., tekhn. red.

[Sverdlovsk in Agricultural Exhibition of 1959] Sverdlovskaya sel'-khoziaistvennaya vystavka. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 131 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Sverdlovsk. Sverdlovskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1959.

(Sverdlovsk—Agricultural exhibitions)

158102

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S/138/60/000/011/001/010
A051/A029AUTHORS: Livshits, I. A., Reykh, V. N., Ryazantsev, K. P., Salnis,
K. Yu., Samoletova, V. V., Stepanova, V. I., Shlifer, D. I.

TITLE: The Properties of Copolymers of Ethylene and Propylene

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1960, No. 11, pp. 1-5

TEXT: The authors list data on the properties of CK37(SKEP), one of the ethylene and propylene copolymers synthesized at the VNIISK. It is pointed out that research in the field of polymerization of ethylene hydrocarbons at the VNIISK was begun in 1956. It is stated that the indicated copolymers can be produced within a wide range of molecular weights. The hardness of the polymers, according to Defoe, is 1,400-5,000 g, characteristic elasticity of their solution is from 2.5 (and lower) to 9.0. The vitrification point of the SKEP copolymer is within the range of -50 to 70°C depending on the ratio of the ethylene and propylene. The SKEP copolymers are a dense white hard mass, comparatively easy to process on the rollers. Destruction occurs when they are processed mechanically on the rollers. The greatest destruction is observed in polymers with a high

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The Properties of Copolymers of Ethylene and Propylene

molecular weight (Table 1). Mixtures based on SKEP copolymer were prepared on laboratory rollers at a temperature of 50-60°C. It was found that SKEP copolymers are easily mixed with comparatively large quantities of fillers. Mixtures without softeners are dry, brittle, their surface resembling shagreen leather. During vulcanization they easily form a monolithic mass with a smooth, shiny surface. Vulcanization is carried out at 150-160°C. SKEP copolymer-based mixtures are characterized by a large vulcanization plateau (Fig. 1). The vulcanizates of non-filled mixtures based on the ethylene and propylene copolymer have a low tear-resistance. When a filler is added, especially gaseous channel carbon black and active furnace carbon black of the $\chi A \phi$ (KhAF) type, the tear-resistance increases significantly. Vulcanizates containing one of the indicated carbon blacks in a quantity of 50 weight parts hardly differ in this index from similar vulcanizates based on natural rubber (Fig. 2). The physico-mechanical properties of carbon black vulcanizates based on SKEP copolymers depend on the molecular weight of the latter. A detailed study of the physico-mechanical properties of the SKEP copolymers was conducted for a mixture containing 45 weight parts of KhAF carbon black. Comparisons were made

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The Properties of Copolymers of Ethylene and Propylene

between these properties and those of the C-23 (S-23) rubber, CKC -30A (SKS-30A) and natural rubber. Gaseous channel carbon black was used as the filler for natural and SKS-30A rubber, which causes optimum stability properties in the indicated rubbers. Vulcanizates of carbon black mixtures based on SKEP copolymer were found to be almost equal to the vulcanizates of similar mixtures based on natural rubber and SKS-30A in their tear-resistance and relative expansion. Higher moduli are obtained at 300% expansion in SKEP vulcanizates by the application of a high standard carbon black (KhAF) instead of channel carbon black. The values of the vulcanizate moduli of the SKEP mixtures may be increased or decreased by using various methods of vulcanization. The SKEP vulcanizate mixtures have lower residual elongations than the natural rubber and SKS-30A vulcanizates. They also have a higher elasticity to recoiling at ordinary and high temperatures, which is explained by the comparatively low content of side groups in the polymer chains. When elevating the testing temperature to 100°C, the tear-resistance dropped in the SKEP vulcanizates to a greater degree than in the natural rubber vulcanizates, although it remained sufficiently

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The Properties of Copolymers of Ethylene and Propylene

high. In this index the experimental SKEP copolymers greatly surpass ShS-30A rubber. Due to the almost complete absence of double bonds in the SKEP copolymer, rubbers based on the latter have a very high aging resistance at 100°C and at 150°C and are better in this respect than natural rubber. SKEP polymers are characterized by low hysteretic losses. In this respect they are almost equal to natural rubber and surpass ShS-30A rubbers significantly. Other valuable properties of the SKEP vulcanizates were found to be their high resistance to crack expansion in repeated bending deformations and a high wear-resistance. The latter surpass the natural rubbers greatly in their tear-resistance and come close to the regularly constructed divinyl rubbers (Ref. 5). Since different types of carbon blacks were used as fillers for SKEP, natural and ShS-30A rubbers, it was assumed that the high wear-resistance of the SKEP vulcanizates was connected with the use of the KhAF carbon black, which renders a higher wear-resistance. Additional experimental testing revealed that the type of carbon black has little effect on the wear-resistance of the vulcanizates of carbon black mixtures in the case of vulcanizates based on natural and ShS-30A rubber.

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The Properties of Copolymers of Ethylene and Propylene

(Table 4). In conclusion the authors point out that the ethylene and propylene (synthetic) copolymers have a series of valuable physico-mechanical properties and are of great industrial interest. There are 4 tables, 2 graphs, 5 references: 1 Soviet, 2 English, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiv institut sinteticheskogo kaučuka im. S.V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S.V. Lebedev)

Card 5/5

LIVSHITS, I.A.; STEPANOVA, V.I.

Determining 1,2 chains in the polymers of 4-methyl 1,3-penta-diene. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.5:1122-1126 My '61.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut imeni akademika S.V. Lebedeva.
(Polymers) (Pentadiene)

LIVSHITS, I.A.; STEPANOVA, V.I.

Polymerization of 4-methyl-1,3-pentadiene. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.1:181
(MIRA 18:5)
Ja '65.

(A) L 30704-66 ENT(m)/EMP(j)/T RPL RM/WW

ACC NRI AP5028898

SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/65/000/011/0003/0005

AUTHOR: Livshits, I. A.; Reykh, V. N.; Korobova, L. M.; Mironyuk, V. P.; Merush,
K. U.; Stepanova, V. I.ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S. V. Lebedev
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka)TITLE: Ethylene-propylene copolymers containing unsaturated bonds

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 11, 1965, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene, propylene, copolymer, vulcanization

ABSTRACT: The article describes the physicomechanical properties of the SKEPT-1 copolymers, which are ternary copolymers of ethylene, propylene, and an unconjugated diene, and have a small quantity of double bonds. The influence of vulcanization time and degree of unsaturation of copolymers, fillers, and Defo toughness on the physicomechanical properties of SKEPT-1 vulcanizates was studied. The properties depend on the composition of the copolymers: as the content of propylene linkages rises from 35 to 41 mole %, the tensile strength and elasticity of the vulcanizates decrease. Because of the valuable physicomechanical properties of their black-extended vulcanizates, the SKEPT-1 copolymers are of great interest for practical applications in the rubber, tire, and other industries. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REV: 003 / OTH REV: 004
Card 1/1 45 IEC: 678.742.2-130.004.12

L 44587-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(j) IJP(c) WY/RM

ACC NR: AP6015665 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0074/0074

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B

INVENTOR: Livshits, I. A.; Nerush, K. U.; Reykh, V. N.; Ryazantsev, K. P.;
Salnis, K. Yu.; Stepanova, V. I.; Shlifer, D. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of ethylene-propylene rubber! Class 39, No. 181285

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 74

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, ethylene propylene rubber, copolymerization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of preparing ethylene-propylene rubber by copolymerization of ethylene with propylene in an organic solvent at a temperature below 30C in the presence of a complex catalyst consisting of organometallic compounds of the I—III groups and salts of metals of variable valence of the IV—VIII groups. To extend the variety of organic solvents, chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons such as carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride, dechloroethane, or ethyl chloride are suggested. [Translation] (LD)

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 24Oct60/

Cord 1/1 879

UDC: 678.742.2-134.23

STEPANOVA, V.K.

Method for preparing moist impressions from tumors for cytological
study. Lab. delo 7 no.2:7-10 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. P.S. Revutskaya)
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta i Stavropol'skoy krayevoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach A.N. Bezruchenko).
(TUMOR—DIAGNOSIS) (CYTOLOGY)

IYENISH, Ye. V.; STEPANOVA, V. K.

[Bulletin of bibliography and information on technology and physical and mathematical sciences compiled in the third quarter of 1956 by the Technology Section of the Bibliographical Reference Division]
Biulleten' bibliograficheskikh ukazatelei i spravok po tekhnike i fiziko-matematicheskim naukam, sostavленnykh v tret' em kvartale 1956 g. gruppoj tekhniki Spravochno-bibliograficheskogo otdela.
Leningrad, 1956. 7 p. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Leningrad. Publichnaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography--Science) (Bibliography--Technology)

IYENISH, Ye.V.; STEPANOVA, V.K.

[Bulletin of bibliography and information on technology and physical and mathematical sciences compiled in the first quarter of 1956 by the Technology Section of the Bibliographical Reference Division]
Biulleten' bibliograficheskikh ukazatelei i spravok po tekhnike i fiziko-matematicheskim naukam, sostavленnykh v pervom kvartale 1956 g. gruppoi tekhniki Spravochno-bibliograficheskogo otdela.
Leningrad, 1956. 9 p. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Leningrad. Publicnaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography--Science) (Bibliography—Technology)

STEPANOV, D.A.

STEPANOVA, V.K.; VOLOSHIN, D.A., red.

[The International Geophysical Year; a bibliography] Mezhdunarodnyi
geofizicheskii god; rekomendatel'nyi spisok literatury. Leningrad.
Gos. publ.biblioteka im. M.E.Saltykova-Shchedrina, 1957. 25 p.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Bibliography--International Geophysical Year)

STEPANOVA, Valentina Karpovna; CHUCHEVA, Vera Vladimirovna; POPILOV,
L.Ya., nauchnyy red.; MORACHEVSKIY, N.Ya., red.

[Lenin Prizes for 1959 in the natural sciences and technology;
a bibliography] Leninskie premii 1959 goda v oblasti estestvo-
znaniiia i tekhniki; rekomendatel'nyi ukazatel' literatury. Pod
nauchnoi red. L.IA. Popilova. Leningrad, Gos. publichnaia bibliio-
teka im. M.E.Saltykova-Shchedrina, 1959. 46 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Bibliography--Technology) (Lenin Prizes)

STEPANOVA, V.K., kand. med. nauk

Multinuclear cells in malignant tumors. Uch. zap. Stavr.
gos. med. inst. 12:282-283 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. doktor med. nauk
Ye.P. Yevsev'yev) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

BALANDIN, A.D.; STEPANOVA, V.K.; SHVARTSMAN, S.G.

Three cases of nodular periarthritis. Uch. zap. Stavr.
gos. med. inst. 12:402-403 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomi (zav. kafedroy dotsent
K.I. Savvina) i kafedra detskikh bolezney (zav. kafedroy
dotsent B.G. Apostolov) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

STEPANOVA, V. M.

Stepanova, V. M. - "On the prophylaxis of cancer of the cervix in the uterus,"
(Based on material from the oncology maternity hospital, prophylaxis section, in.
prof. Snegireva), Collection dedicated to the Maternity Hospital in Snegireva on
its 175th anniversary, Leningrad, 1949, p. 265-63

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

STEPANOVA, V.M.

Atmospheric temperature in the late fall in connection with
early and late formation of a stable snow cover. Uch.zap.
Kaz.un. 116 no.5:232-235 '56. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra meteorologii i klimatologii.
(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Atmospheric temperature)
(Snow)

STEPANOVA, V.M.

Importance of the relative moisture of air in the wilting
of plants. Mat. Fen. kom. Geog. ob-va SSSR no.1:85-90 '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

AUTHORS: Regel', V.R. and Stepanova, V.M. SOV/70-4-2-15/36

TITLE: Experiments on the Detection of Dislocations in Single Crystals of Zn by the Method of Etching (Opyty po vyyavleniyu dislokatsiy v monokristallakh Zn metodom travleniya)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 226-234 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments with single crystals of zinc illustrate the difficulties encountered in trying to apply the method of etching to show up dislocations in metals. The necessity of analysing the results of such experiments critically is underlined. Examples of the patterns produced on Zn by etching with weak reagents are adduced and, in particular, those produced by water. It is shown that certain weak etches influence defects on only freshly exposed cleavage planes. Numerous pictures which are observed as a result of the action of weak etches on Zn show that the task of exposing dislocations by this method is complicated not only for Zn but also for other metals. It is essential to confirm that the etch figures

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Experiments on the Detection of Dislocations in Single Crystals of
Zn by the Method of Etching

are due to the emergence of dislocations and not to other defects. This is shown to be difficult. The figures obtained can be either pits or hillocks formed by deposits. Sometimes symmetrical figures can be obtained from epitaxial deposits. This work shows that the method can, however, be applied for exposing a series of surface defects, particularly surface relief after breaking. For this, it is necessary to make a more detailed study of the mechanism of action of weak etches and to determine on what defects, besides the places where dislocations emerge, etch figures can be preferentially formed. Experimental work of this type could help to found a theory of the etching of crystals by weak etchants. Acknowledgments are made to M.V. Klassen-Neklyudova and V.L. Indenbom. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 9 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 7 English and 1 international.

Card2/3

SOV/70-4-2-15/36

Experiments on the Detection of Dislocations in Single Crystals of
Zn by the Method of Etching

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of
Crystallography of the Ac.Sc.USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1958

Card 3/3

24.7100

77117
SOV/70-4-6-18/31

AUTHORS: Stepanova, V. M., Urosovskaya, A. A.

TITLE: Dislocation Exposure in Zinc Crystals by Etching

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 913-917 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors found that none of the etching methods employed by V. R. Regel' and V. M. Stepanova (Abstract 72249) produce results which satisfactorily coincide when experiments are repeated. On the other hand, the method suggested by J. J. Gilman (see reference) produces clear and, at repeated experiments, identical etch figures if the sequence of treatments, their durations, and solution compositions are kept as suggested. A slight over-etching can be corrected by additional chemical polishing. Small crystals, fixed in a cylindrical holder by colophony, were abraded and polished mechanically prior to chemical polishing. The correspondence of etch pits to dislocations was verified by abrading layer after layer and repeating the etching procedure. This is true only in the case

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Dislocation Exposure in Zinc Crystals
by Etching

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of aged crystals, i.e., when the decorating impurities are well settled after the deformation. No satisfactory exposure of dislocations could be achieved in freshly grown or freshly deformed crystals. The authors studied artificially grown Zn crystals that contained four different groups of impurities: (1) 0.1% Fe + 0.005% As; (2) 0.007% Fe + 0.005% As; (3) 0.01% S + 0.0044% F + 0.0005% P; (4) the same as in 2 or 3 + 0.1% Cd or 0.5% Cd. Zn crystals as grown showed a number of loops similar to the Frank-Read source results known on basal planes of Cd crystals, and a number of screw dislocations parallel to prism faces. The crystals, deformed by bending, annealed at 400° C, and aged for 1 week, had chains of etch pits around blocks and along slip planes of limited extent. A crystal, compressed at 100° C by 14% and aged for 1.5 years, disclosed that diffusion of impurities into both edge and screw dislocations becomes complete during that period. Another deformed crystal aged for the same period showed a concentration of impurities along birefringent bands. The

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A. H. Meleka method was applied to the crystals, the dislocation distribution in which had already been established by the J. Gilman method. The distribution of etch figures produced by the Meleka method showed no relation to the known dislocations. In conclusion, the authors state that Meleka method is not applicable, and the Gilman Method exposes dislocations in both as-grown and deformed zinc crystals containing 0.1% Cd or Fe as decorating impurity. The dislocation distribution is better exposed after aging for 1 year or so than after annealing. V. G. Govorkova and V. R. Regel' are acknowledged for assistance and advice. There are 7 figures; and 5 references, 3 Soviet, 1 U.S., 1 U.K. The U.S. and U.K. references are: J. J. Gilman, J. Metals, 8, 8, 998-1004, 1956; A. H. Meleka, Philos. Mag., 1, 9, 803-811, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov and Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the
Card 3/4

Dislocation Exposure in Zinc Crystals
by Etching

77117
SOV/70-4-6-18/31

USSR (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V.
Lomonosova i Institut kristallografii AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1959

Card 4/4

24.7100

70107
SOV/70-5-1-16/30

AUTHORS: Stepanova, V. M., Pokrovskiy, V. V., Regel', V. P.

TITLE: Concerning the Exposure of Dislocations in Rolled Platelets of Silver Chloride

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp 108-114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Various methods and agents for etching silver halides, suggested by numerous authors, are cited and those suggested by D. A. Jones and J. W. Mitchell are adopted. The single crystals of AgCl were reduced by

rolling till their thickness was $1/4$ of the original or less; annealed at 200° C or higher for 10 min to 2 hr; etched for a few seconds; washed in water, examined under microscope, and the Laue diffraction patterns taken with molybdenum radiation and camera

URS-70. The procedure provided $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ accuracy in the determination of grain orientations. No etch pits appeared prior to annealing. The grain boundaries, exposed by etching, revealed the increase of the grain

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Concerning the Exposure of Dislocations
in Rolled Platelets of Silver Chloride

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SOV/70-5-1-16/50

size with the duration of annealing. The etch pits on grain surfaces trend parallel to (001), less frequently parallel to (110), and never parallel to (111). The first two are believed to represent the planes of edge and screw dislocations, respectively. As suggested by M. P. Shaskol'skaya and Yu. Kh. Vekilov (Kristallografiya, 2, 4, 542-548, 1957), the density of etch pits along the rows, confined to the boundaries between disoriented blocks, is used for determination of the degree of disorientation. It is suggested that the orientation of a grain is defined by

α , an angle between the normal to the grain surface and the cone axis of etch pits; this axis is parallel to (100). The value of α can be determined by comparing the form of the etch pits on a given photograph with those on a set of standard photographs with known

α . The experiments disclosed that the compression of AgCl produces glide planes parallel to (100), and the grains themselves become oriented with (100) parallel to the plate. Hence, no etch pits appear before this

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Concerning the Exposure of Dislocations
in Rolled Platelets of Silver Chloride

18107
SOV/70-5-1-16/50

orientation is altered, due to a recrystallization by annealing. Three types of glide planes, of which the first cut through grain boundaries straight-linearity, the second become genicular, and the third stop at the boundary, are believed to result because of the difference in orientation of the grains involved. N. V. Sukhonosov is acknowledged for assistance. There are 7 figures; and 7 references, 4 Soviet, 2 U.K., 1 U.S. The U.S. and U.K. references are: J. W. Mitchell, Dislocation in Crystals of Silver Halides, Dislocations and Mechanical Properties of Crystal, New York, pp 69-92, 1950; D. A. Jones, J. W. Mitchell, The Etching of Dislocation in Crystals of Silver Halides, Phil. Mag. 2, 20, 1047-1050, 1957; J. F. Nye, Proc. Roy. Soc. A, 198, 190-204, 1949.

ASSOCIATION: Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences,
USSR (Institut kristallografi AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1959

Card 5/5

URUSOVSKAYA, A.A.; STEPANOVA, V.M.

Plastic deformation of zinc monocrystals under conditions forbidding basal slip. Part 2: Distribution of dislocations in samples in which the direction of compression lies in the basal plane. Kristallografia 5 no. 6:924-931 N-D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR.
(Zinc crystals)

S/020/60/133/04/14/031
B019/B060

AUTHORS: Rozhanskiy, V. N., Stepanova, V. M.

TITLE: Sudden Shift of Dislocations in NaCl Crystals

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 4,
pp. 804-806 ✓

TEXT: By way of introduction the authors indicate the prerequisites for the applicability of the selective etching for the observation of the motion of dislocations in ion crystals. Thus the etching figures must correspond to the dislocations on the surface, and they must be well developed to allow an unequivocal identification. Etching must be carried out slowly enough to allow the application of the method of selective etching. A good etching agent is said to be a mixture of glacial acetic acid (density 1.045) and methyl alcohol (density 0.800) in a ratio of 2:1. S. T. Koretskaya helped in obtaining this composition of the etching agent. Next, the authors discuss in great detail the method of selective etching developed by Gilman and Johnston (Refs 1, 2, 3) and offer the examples illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. The sudden shift of dislocations under the action of

Card 1/2

Sudden Shift of Dislocations in NaCl Crystals

S/020/60/133/04/14/031
B019/B060

constant tangential stresses, which is revealed by the position and the magnitude of the etching figures, is specially pointed out. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 1 Soviet and 5 US.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov).
Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography of the Academy of Sciences,
USSR)

PRESENTED: March 3, 1960, by A. V. Shubnikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 29, 1960

Card 2/2

ROZHANSKIY, V.N.; PARVOVA, Ye.V.; STEPANOVA, V.M.; PREDVODITELEV, A.A.

Kinetics of selective etching and polishing of NaCl crystals.
Kristallografiia 6 no.5:704-713 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy
universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Salt) (Crystallography)

S/070/62/007/003/011/026
E132/E460

AUTHORS: Predvoditelev, A.A., Rozhanskiy, V.N., Stepanova, V.M.
TITLE: The dislocation structure arising in crystals of NaCl
on deformation by concentrated loads

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.3, 1962, 418-424

TEXT: Crystals of NaCl were marked on their (001) faces with a diamond indenter and the dislocation distribution was examined by selective etching. The surface was removed to a depth of some 20 to 30 microns so that the distribution in depth could also be followed. From this information three dimensional maps of the dislocation structure were drawn out. The indenter made a square depression with its edges parallel to the $[110]$ and $[1\bar{1}0]$ directions. The results are qualitatively explained. The application of a further uniform compression to the crystal could be used to identify sitting dislocations. It is shown that in NaCl transverse slipping plays an exceptionally great role in the process of the formation of slip bands. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

The dislocation structure ...

S/070/62/007/003/011/026
E132/E460

ASSOCIATIONS: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
im. M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni
M.V.Lomonosov): Institut kristallografii AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1961

Card 2/2

S/126/62/014/005/005/015
E132/E460

AUTHORS: Predvoditelev, A.A., Bushuyeva, G.V., Stepanova, V.M.
TITLE: The study of the dislocation structure of crystals of
zinc by selective etching
PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.14, no.5, 1962,
687-692

TEXT: "Fresh" dislocations, undecorated by foreign atoms, can
be made visible in depth by removing successive layers by
polishing and etching. The growth structure, twinning and the
dislocation structure which arise under concentrated loading, and the
direction have been shown for Zn. The distribution of impurities
in the cell walls of an internal honeycomb structure was
demonstrated. Dislocations with Burger's vectors of the type
 $\frac{1}{3} \langle 1\bar{2}10 \rangle$ collect along the cell walls. This confirms
Tiller's theory (J. Appl. Phys., v.29, 1958, 611). Gliding on
the basal plane 0001 is usual but if this is hindered it occurs on
the prism planes $(01\bar{1}0)$ in the directions $[1\bar{2}10]$, on the
pyramidal planes (0111) in the directions $[1210]$ and on the $(2\bar{1}\bar{1}2)$

Card 1/2

S/181/63/005/002/040/051
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Rozhanskiy, V. N., Stepanova, V. M., Parvova, Ye. V., and
Predvoditelev, A. A.

TITLE: The causes of the jump-like motion of dislocations in crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 634 - 639

TEXT: The formation of etching tracks on the (100) face was investigated on two types of NaCl crystals of almost equal composition containing the following impurities Ca 0.05%, Mg 0.001%, Fe 0.03%, Ag 0.1%, Al 0.01%, Sn 0.005%, Si 0.001%. According to the compressibility of the crystals the rigid type was distinguished from the soft type. The dislocation jumps of the rigid crystals are about twice as large as those of the soft ones (10 and 4.5 μ). V, the velocity of the dislocations was measured in dependence on the stress σ (kg/cm^2). In all cases $\log V$ increased linearly with σ , and decreased linearly with T^{-1} . The straight lines for rigid and soft crystals are in different positions but parallel. The difference of the rigid and soft types consists in a different impurity distribution. The mean dislocation velocity obtained from 20-30 measurements can be described

Card 1/2

S/101/63/005/002/040/051
B102/B186

The causes of the ...

by $V = A \exp\left(-\frac{U-kT}{kT}\right)$ or $V = A \exp\left(\gamma - \frac{U}{kT}\right)$ with $U = 0.2$ ev,

$\gamma = 3.10^{-20}$ cm³, $A = 11$ cm/sec. The first formula is somewhat more probable. The stress and temperature dependence of the mean dislocation velocity is governed by the following factors: periodicity of the potential relief of the lattice, the slowing down at the fixing points that arise because of transverse slipping and cleavage of the moving dislocations in transverse planes; energy spread of the moving dislocations; interaction with point defects and their complexes (impurities, vacancies, interstitial atoms); interaction with other dislocations; interactions with all types of interfaces; interactions with disperse phase separations and interactions with that surface and surface defects. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov) Institut kristallografii ANSSSR, Moskva (Institute of Crystallography AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: September 26, 1962

Card 2/2

STEPANOVA, V.M.

Use of the method of filming the etching process in studying the behavior of dislocations in NaCl crystals. Kristallografiia 8 no. 4:682-684 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Motion pictures in science) (Dislocations in crystals)

S. P. Kondratenko; V. N. Kuznetsov; V. V. Polikarpov, etc.

Characterization of the planar deformation of rock salt crystals
at high temperatures. Kristallografiia 19 no.2:219-223 (Kiev Univ.)

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

STEPANOVA, V.M.; PREDVODITELEV, A.A.

Interaction of glissile edge dislocations with block boundaries
in NaCl crystals. Kristallografiia 10 no.3:384-388 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)
1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653220006-6

STEPANOVA, V.N.

Stepanova, V.N. "On the thin vascular network in the placenta", Trudy Voyen.-mor. med. akad., Vol. XI, 1948, p. 238-41, - Bibliog: 8 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653220006-6"

STEPANOVA, V. N.

"A Method of Studying the Placental Blood Vessels," Akucher. i Ginekol., No. 5, 1949.
Chair of Obstet and Gynecol and Chair of Normal Anatomy, Naval Med. Acad.

GOLUBEV, A.G.; STEPANOVA, V.N.; YURGENEV, L.S.

Gas-heated, single-retort gas generator. Avt. prom. 27 no. 4:42
(MIRA 14:4)
Ap '61.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut
avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Gas producers)

ANDREYEVSKAYA, G.D.; CORBATKINA, Yu.A.; GUSEVA, N.B.; KISELEV, B.A.;
MIKHAI'SKIY, A.I.; STEPANOVA, V.N.

Structural change in a network polymer under the effect of an
active organosilicon monomer. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.7:1254-1257
(MIRA 18:8)
Ju '65.

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

L 13813-66 EWT(m)/EWP(x)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6002487 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/001/0063/C065

AUTHORS: Kisolev, B. A.; Stepanova, V. N.; Mikhal'skiy, A. I.; Ablekova, Z. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Contraction of ^{44,56} glass plastic made of quartz fiber and binding agent K-9F ¹⁵ ¹⁵ ¹⁵

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1966, 63-65

TOPIC TAGS: plastic, glass textolite, thermal contraction, ~~K-9F phenol organosilicone~~
~~binding agent, KT-11 fiber~~ ¹⁵ binding agent

ABSTRACT: The effect of temperature upon the dimensions of samples of glass textolite prepared from phenol organosilicone binding agent K-9F and quartz-like fiber KT-11/5 was investigated at various solidification stages. The changes in the material resulting from the contraction of the binding agent and of the filler (quartz fiber) in the direction of warp and weft were also studied. A sample curve illustrating the latter property is shown in Fig. 1. It was established that: 1) preliminary thermal treatment of the quartz fiber at 250C reduces the shrinkage of the glass textolite by 1/12 to 1/15 during its setting. In the case of thermal treatment of the fiber at 600C, glass textolite does not contract in the direction parallel to the fiber layers; 2) contraction parallel to the fiber layers of glass textolite at the completion of setting (200C) is 1.2% for glass textolite based on quartz fiber which was not treated thermally, 0.1% when fiber was pretreated at 250C; 3) contraction

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.06-419:677.521.01:620.192.52

L 13813-66

ACC NR: AP6002487

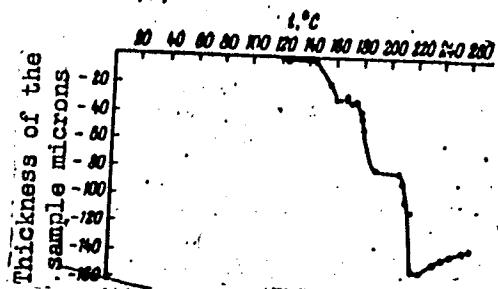


Fig. 1. Contraction curve for a glass textolite sample, resulting from setting of K-9F binding agent (contraction perpendicular to the fiber layers).

of phenol organosilicone binding agent K-9F depends upon setting of the resin, has a stepwise character, and terminates at 220C. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 004

YOC

Card 2/2

SKURATOV, A.D., red.. V redakirovaniii primimali uchastiye: SHKATOV, K.K.;
FEDOROVA, M.A.; OVCHINNIKOV, A.I.; SIZOVA, A.I.; SIGEL', M.G.;
KARVETSKIY, A.V.; KULICHKIN, A.V.; NIKOLAYEVA, Z.A.; STEPANOVA,
V.P.; RYZHOVA, V.K.; MUZHIKOVA, V.N.. YEREMIN, N.I., red.;
KHAIKHAM, Ya.M., tekhn.red.

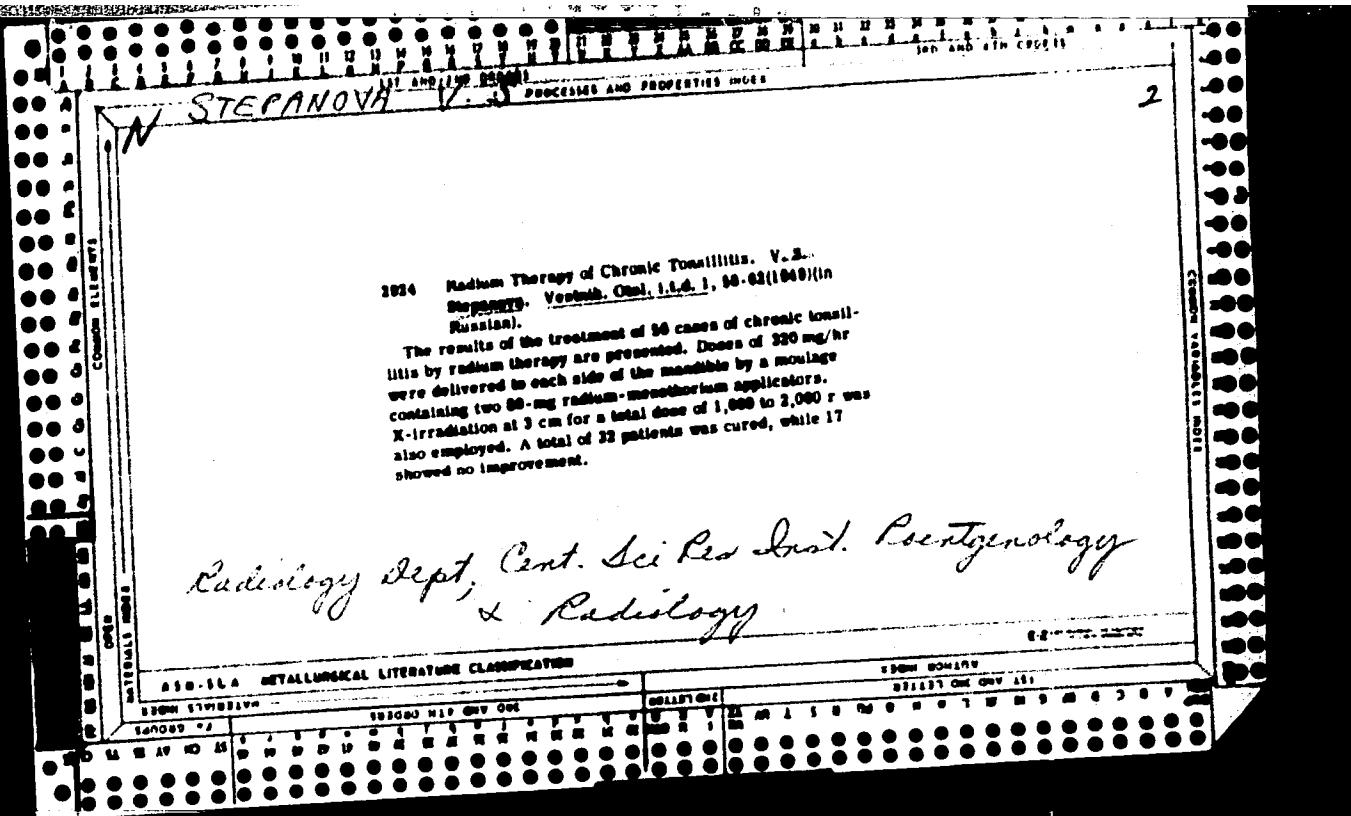
[Economy of Ul'yanovsk Province; a concise statistical manual]
Narodnoe khoziaistvo Ul'ianovskoi oblasti; kratkii statisticheskii
sbornik. Ul'ianovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 199 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Ulyanovsk (Province). Oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye.
 2. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Ul'yanovskoy oblasti
(for Skuratov).
- (Ul'yanovsk Province--Statistics)

KARVETSKIY, A.V.; SIGEL', M.G.; KULICHKIN, A.V.; DEMIN, A.M.; RYZHOVA, V.K.; FEDER, R.M.; MAKAROVA, T.L.; MEYER, R.A.; STEPANOVA, V.P.; SKURATOV, A.D., red.; KHAUSTOVA, A.K., tekhn. red.

[Economy of Ul'ianovsk Province; statistical collection] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Ul'ianovskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Ul'ianovsk, 1961. 271 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ulyanovsk (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo Upravleniya Ul'yanovskoy oblasti (for Skuratov). (Ul'ianovsk Province—Statistics)



STEPANOVA, V.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Radium therapy in cancer of the larynx. Trudy Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovaniya i nauchno-tekhnicheskogo instituta rentgenologii i radiohemoterapii. 1 rad. 10:260-264 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(RADIUM--THERAPEUTIC USE) (LARYNX--CANCER)

STEPANOVA, V.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

On the methodology of radium therapy in hemangiomas of the
extremities. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad.
10:270-272 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(RADIUM--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(EXTREMITIES (ANATOMY)--TUMORS)

Stepanova, V.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Radiation disease in children following radium treatment of
cavernous angiomas. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg.
1 rad. 10:337-340 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (RADIUM--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(TUMORS)

KARTYSHOV, A.V., inzh.; GOL'DBERG, M.I., inzh.; STEPANOVA, V.V., inzh.

Studying the machinability of chromium-manganese steel for
propellers. Trudy LIVT no.73:28-31 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

CHURILIN, N.S., kand. telsch. inzh., STUPAKHOVA, V.V., inzh.

Existence gun content of diesel fuels. Vest. TSMI 1963 24, no. 01
(MIR. 19:1)
23-24 '65.

Stepanova 1/1

ZHILIN, A.S., inzhener; SAMOSUDOVA, P.A., inzhener; STEPANOVA, V.I., inzhener.

Methods and norms for calculating traffic capacity of railroads in
relation to water supply. Vest.TSMII MPS 15 no.2:60 3 '56.
(MLRA 9:12)

(Railroads--Water supply)

1 11238.66EWI(m)/T WE
ACC NR: AP6001463

SOURCE CODE: UR/0231/65/000/008/0023/0024

55

55

AUTHOR: Churilin, N. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Stepanova, V. V.
(engineer)

39
⑧

ORG: none

TITLE: Existent gums in diesel fuels ||, 55SOURCE: *Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta. Vestnik, no. 8, 1965, 23-24

TOPIC TAGS: diesel fuel, fuel, fuel gumming property, test method

ABSTRACT: A rapid, simple, and convenient colorimetric method of estimating existent gums in diesel fuels has been developed. The method consists of comparing the color of a filtered fuel sample with the colors of standard indicator solutions formulated to match the colors of fuels with various existent gum levels. In contrast to the time-consuming 12-hr conventional method, the colorimetric method takes but a few minutes, and requires no special expensive equipment and no special skills. The method is designed for fresh fuels free of organic dyes. The existent gum range of the method is <20 to> 100 mg/100 ml fuel. Preparation of the standard solutions and the required equipment are described in the original article. It is claimed that widespread acceptance of this method will exclude the possibility of receiving low-quality fuel.

[SM]

Card 1/2

UDC: 625.282—843.6:621.436.1

2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653220006-6

L 11238-66

ACC NR: AP6001463

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 473

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ard 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653220006-6"

20 Jan.-2 Feb. 57, Moscow, Russia.

"Polymerization of isoprene from 4-methylpentadiene-1, 3," a paper presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 20 Jan.-2 Feb 57, Moscow, Rubber Research Inst.

B-3,604,395

ANDREYEV, P.S., inzhener; ZARUBIN, I.N., shofer; IVANOV, I.V., shofer;

TITOV, Ya.I., laureat Stalinskoy premii; STEPANOVA, Ye.A., inzhe-
ner, retsenzent; LEVIN, D.M., inzhener, redaktor; MASHIEVA, Ye.N.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Practice in operating bus ZIS-155] Opyt ekspluatatsii avtobusa ZIS-155.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1953.
133 p.
(Motorbuses)

STEPANOVA, Yelizaveta Alekseyevna, inzh.; LEFAROV, Anatoliy Khristoforovich, inzh.; GOL'D, B.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, retezent; PESTA, G.A., inzh., red.; AVSHAROVA, Ye.G., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn.red.

[Blocking differentials used in motortrucks] Blokiruiushchiesia differentialy gruzovykh avtomobilei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 126 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Motortrucks)

STEPANOVA, Ye.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.A.

[Publications of the Institute of Geography of the Academy
of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., 1918-1958; a bibliography]
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246761

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(UTERUS, neoplasms,
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(GANGRENE,
uterus, in leiomyoma, surg.)

L 38191-66 EEC(k)-2/EWP(k)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FBD/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6023867 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/007/1196/1199

AUTHOR: Solov'yev, Ye. G.; Abazadze, Yu. V.; Isayev, S. K.; Stepanova,
Ye. G.; Krynetskiy, I. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Traveling wave maser using chromium-doped rutile and a magnet
with superconducting windings

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 7, 1966, 1196-1199

TOPIC TAGS: solid state maser, traveling wave amplifier

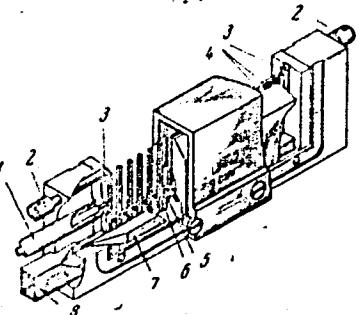
ABSTRACT: A traveling-wave maser using a rutile crystal doped with Cr³⁺ is described. The maser uses a magnet with superconducting windings and is designed to work at the lower end of the decimeter band at a temperature of 4.2K. The device is placed either in a kryostat or in a helium³ microcooler. The maser uses a dielectrically loaded delay comb structure (see Fig. 1), and was found to have the following characteristics: tuning range, 100 Mc; amplification, 15 to 20 db; bandwidth (at a 3-db level), 10-12 Mc; pumping power, 100 mw.

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Card 1/2

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Several ways of increasing the gain of the device are given. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [IV]

Fig. 1. Basic maser components

1 - Coaxial cable; 2 - teflon screw; 3 - excitation pin; 4 - teflon filling; 5 - ferrite disks; 6 - teflon holder; 7 - active crystal; 8 - pumping waveguide.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 11May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

ATT PRESS: 5045

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653220006-6"

SUBJ: Technique and Wave Control

N

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